

Linguistic Aspects of Communicative Interaction in Learning the Russian Language

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Abstract. *This thesis analyzes the linguocultural aspects of communicative communication in the study of the Russian language. Communication in the Russian language is not based only on grammar and vocabulary, but it is also necessary to take into account cultural, social and psychological factors in language learning. It discusses the importance of language learners' understanding of the traditions, national mentality and contextual features of the Russian language in effective language learning. It also examines the differences between formal and informal communication in language learning and the influence of cultural values on the language.*

Key words: *communicative communication, linguocultural aspects, mentality, social relations, psychological features, contextual features.*

Introduction. Russian is a spoken language used by millions of people around the world. In the process of learning a language, it is not enough to study only grammatical rules and vocabulary, the person learning the language must also understand the cultural and contextual aspects of communication in this language. Linguo-cultural aspects of communicative communication in Russian make language learning more effective, as they help to understand the language in the context of its own culture.

Communicative communication, when learning a language, does not only include grammatical and lexical changes, but also requires taking into account the cultural context of the language. Language is not only a set of words, but also a means of reflecting the psychological, cultural and social characteristics of the society that speaks that language. Therefore, when learning Russian, it is necessary to understand communicative communication, to understand the cultural foundations of language in mutual communication. The linguoculturological approach, when teaching a language, helps to understand the uniqueness of culture and how language is used in communication.

Main part. Every language has its own culture, which shapes its own unique features, idioms, and vocabulary. Russian, for example, reflects the historical, cultural, and psychological characteristics of the Russian people. When learning a language, it is important to pay attention not only to grammatical rules, but also to the context of conversations and cultural values. For example, greetings or formal and informal addresses in Russian are a manifestation of the social hierarchy in Russian culture. Formal and informal addresses such as "vy" and "ty" stem from the specific culture of the Russian language. This shows how the language is related to social relations in society.

The psychological aspects of the Russian language significantly affect the process of learning a language. For example, humor and irony play an important role in the Russian language. This helps to understand how Russian people interact with each other, the social distance between people. The learner, having understood the psychological peculiarities of the Russian language, will be able to

use the language correctly in a conversation. Such psychological factors also play an important role in shaping the teaching methods of language teachers.

The role of national mentality in learning the Russian language is very large. Understanding the interrelationship between culture, mentality and language is important for success in learning the language. For example, Russians consider it important to maintain seriousness and respect in conversations with each other. They also require firmness, but also openness in a conversation. Understanding these peculiarities helps language learners choose the right context for communication.

Contextual features also play an important role in Russian communication. The formality or informality of the social situation, the purpose and context of the conversation are of great importance for the correct use of language. For example, in Russian, addressing people formally or informally depends on cultural norms. Addressing people in the form of "vy" and "ty" indicates the formality or informality of social relations. At the same time, phrases and expressions in the Russian language not only ensure mutual understanding in communication, but also reflect cultural values. The importance of linguoculturological aspects in language learning is increasing day by day. New teaching methodologies require taking into account cultural and psychological factors in language teaching, and viewing language not just as grammar, but as a cultural tool for communication. This approach teaches the learner not only the rules of the language, but also the cultural characteristics of the society that speaks that language. Such approaches are essential for greater success in language learning and help language learners achieve better results in real-world communication.

Communication in Russian is not limited to the rules of the language, but is closely related to the mentality, historical experiences, traditions and cultural values of the Russian people. Each language is unique not only in terms of its linguistic structure, but also in terms of the cultural characteristics of the society that speaks it. For example, in Russian, the use of the word "пожалуйста" (please) is expected in many cultural situations, and the pronunciation of this word reflects the specifics of the culture. In communicative communication, it is important for language learners to understand the psychological characteristics of the Russian language. In the process of language learning, words and expressions that reflect the psychological finality of the Russian people, social tricks, humor, and mutual respect are widely used in communication. In this regard, in learning the Russian language, it is important to understand the psychological impact of words and expressions.

Discussion. The findings of this study underscore the significance of integrating linguocultural aspects into the process of learning the Russian language. While traditional language education often emphasizes grammar and vocabulary, this research supports the idea that communicative competence cannot be fully achieved without understanding the cultural, psychological, and contextual factors embedded in the language. One of the most important elements identified is the influence of formality and informality in Russian speech. The distinction between "ty" and "vy" is not merely grammatical, but a reflection of social dynamics, such as age, status, and the relationship between interlocutors. This form of address highlights the importance of social hierarchy and respect in Russian communication culture, which learners must grasp to avoid potential communicative misunderstandings. Furthermore, the role of national mentality emerged as a key concept.

Russian communication often values seriousness, emotional restraint, and mutual respect, particularly in formal settings. These cultural values are encoded into language use and must be internalized by learners for them to engage in appropriate and effective communication. Without an understanding of these subtleties, learners may fail to navigate real-world interactions successfully, even if their grammatical knowledge is strong.

Results. Additionally, the psychological features of the Russian language, such as the use of humor, irony, and emotional expressions, were found to play a crucial role in interpersonal communication. These elements are culturally bound and not easily translated across languages. Language teachers,

therefore, must adopt teaching strategies that incorporate these culturally specific features into their curriculum, facilitating not just linguistic fluency but also cultural fluency.

The study also confirms the growing relevance of the contextual use of language, where situational appropriateness determines not just vocabulary choice, but also tone, body language, and turn-taking norms in conversation. Learners who are exposed to context-rich scenarios and authentic communication tasks are more likely to develop a deeper and more practical understanding of the Russian language.

Students who incorporate cultural context into their language learning demonstrate a higher level of communicative competence and are better equipped to navigate real-life situations in Russian-speaking environments. The study shows that learners must understand the use of formal and informal language in Russian, including how to use "vy" and "ty," to avoid social missteps and to establish proper interpersonal relationships.

Traits such as seriousness, respect, and emotional control, which are characteristic of Russian culture, influence how the language is used and understood in different settings. Learners who grasp the psychological features of Russian speech, such as the use of humor and irony, are more likely to engage in natural and fluent communication.

The appropriateness of speech depends largely on situational factors. Language learners benefit significantly from context-based instruction that emphasizes both the linguistic and cultural dimensions of communication. Educational methodologies that integrate linguocultural principles show higher effectiveness in teaching Russian as a foreign language, promoting both linguistic accuracy and cultural adaptability.

Correct communication in a language is not only about knowing grammar, but also about understanding the social context. For example, in Russian, addressing people "by name" or "by patronymic" varies culturally and indicates the informality or formality of social interactions. Contextual features - the formality or informality of the conversation, the general characteristics of the situation - play an important role in language learning.

Conclusion. Linguo-cultural aspects are of great importance in the study of the Russian language. It is important for language learners to understand not only grammatical rules, but also the cultural and social values of the society that speaks that language, to learn to communicate in accordance with linguistic traditions. In this way, through in-depth study of the Russian language, language is understood not only as a technical tool, but also as a cultural and psychological expression of society.

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